

Subject : Business Laws & Ethics

Day : Friday

Date : 18/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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**N.B.**

- 1) **Q.No. 1 is COMPULSORY.** It carries 20 marks.
  - 2) Out of the remaining attempt any **FIVE** question each question carries 12 mark.
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**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR**:

- a) Consumerism
- b) Free consent under Indian Contract Act 1872
- c) Dishonor of a Negotiable Instrument
- d) Dissolution of a Partnership
- e) Prospectus
- f) Directors under Company Law

**Q.2** "The New Economic Policy of 1991 brought about a definite change in the legal aspect of business". Explain the above statement with reference to pre and post 1991 business scenario.

**Q.3** Explain Discharge of Contracts under the Indian Contract Act 1872.

**Q.4** What is a Negotiable Instrument? Compare and contrast between a Promissory Note and a Bill of Exchange.

**Q.5** Which are the rights of an Unpaid Seller under the Sale of Goods Act 1930?

**Q.6** What is a Company? How is it created? What is a Memorandum of Association?

**Q.7** Differentiate between Shares, Debentures and explain the concept of dividend.

**Q.8** What are the objects of the Consumer Protection Act? Explain the procedure of filing a complaint under it.

**Q.9** What do you understand by the term ethics? Should businesses follow ethics?

**Q.10** What is Corporate Governance and transparency?

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Subject : Political Science - II

Day : Friday

Date : 04/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) **Q.No.1 is COMPULSORY** it carries 20 marks.
- 2) Attempt **ANY FIVE** questions from **Q.No.2 to Q.No.10** which carries 12 marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Types of power
  - b) Max Weber's classification of Authority
  - c) J.S. Mill on Representative Government
  - d) Capital Punishment
  - e) Political obligation of the state towards the individual
  - f) Reasons for the loss of legitimacy
- Q.2** Define the term Power, Authority and Legitimacy. Explain the relationship between Power and Authority.
- Q.3** Explain the concept of Political Obligation. Mention various kinds of Political Obligation.
- Q.4** Define the term 'Utilitarianism'. Discuss various modifications made by J.S. Mill to Utilitarianism.
- Q.5** Explain the types of Punishment. Critically evaluate various Theories of Punishment.
- Q.6** Explain why one should honor the Promises and Contracts.
- Q.7** Explain the basis of justicible use of force by state against the citizens.
- Q.8** Take a brief review of Civil Disobedience Movement propounded by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Q.9** Answer in brief:
- a) The contemporary crisis of legitimacy.
  - b) Deterrent Theory of Punishment.
- Q.10** Answer in brief:
- a) Neo Gandhism.
  - b) Bentham's contribution to Utilitarian Doctrine

Subject : Human Resource Management

Day : Wednesday

Date : 16/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Q.No. 1 is **COMPULSORY**. It carries 20 marks.
- 2) Out of the remaining attempt any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries 12 mark.

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR**:

- a) Human resource and technology
- b) HR and globalization
- c) Interviews
- d) Job Evaluation
- e) Wages and Salary
- f) Industrial Disputes

**Q.2** What is Human Resource Management? How is it different from Personnel Management?

**Q.3** Trace the history, growth and development of Human Resource Management.

**Q.4** "Human Resource Planning is an important part of an organization's growth". Explain this statement with appropriate examples.

**Q.5** Describe the process of Human Resource Planning.

**Q.6** "Recruitment is an activity which influences the shape and future of the organization". Explain this statement giving the different sources of recruitment.

**Q.7** "Selection is a process of offering jobs to the desired applicants". Explain the selection process in detail.

**Q.8** "Training is the process of increasing the knowledge and skills of an employee. It is a continuous process". Explain with examples.

**Q.9** What is career development? What is the need of career development?

**Q.10** "Performance Appraisal is the systematic evaluation of an individual for his future development". Evaluate the importance of performance appraisal.



Subject : Sociology - II

Day : Monday

Date : 14/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q.No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) Q.No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other question carries 12 marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:
- a) Polyandry
  - b) Private property
  - c) Division of labour
  - d) Divorce
  - e) Power
  - f) Class in contemporary India.
- Q.2** "Family is the nucleus of all social institutions and associations". Explain and state various types of family.
- Q.3** Evaluate the various types of marriage existing in India.
- Q.4** "Bureaucracy is a necessary part of modern culture". Discuss the statement.
- Q.5** Define Capitalism and state its social consequences.
- Q.6** Describe the merits and demerits of caste system.
- Q.7** Discuss the essential characteristics of religion and discuss its role in social control.
- Q.8** State the various problems of scheduled tribes and the constitutional provisions for their upliftment.
- Q.9** Write a note on 'Status of women in India'.
- Q.10** Explain the factors hindering national integration.

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Subject : General English - II

Day : Wednesday

Date : 02/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1 A)** Supply relevant affixes to the following words **ANY FIVE:** [05]
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| i) Passion | v) Manage  |
| ii) Laugh  | vi) Judge  |
| iii) Legal | vii) Human |
| iv) Law    |            |
- B)** Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words **ANY FIVE:** [10]
- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| i) Access – Excess          | v) Loose – Lose              |
| ii) Compliment – Complement | vi) Personality – Personalty |
| iii) Session – Cession      | vii) Pursue - Peruse         |
| iv) Final – Finale          |                              |
- C)** Use the following phrases in you own sentences to bring out the meaning **ANY FIVE:** [05]
- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| i) At sixes and sevens.     | v) Jail bird.      |
| ii) At a discount.          | vi) At a low ebb.  |
| iii) To burn mid night oil. | vii) A past master |
| iv) A cat's paw.            |                    |

- Q.2** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [15]

I don't believe there is any man who in his heart of hearts wouldn't rather be called brave than have any other virtue attributed to him. And this elemental, if you like, unreasoning, male attitude, is a sound one, because courage is not merely a virtue, it's the virtue. Without it there are not other virtues. Faith, hope, charity, all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. Courage isn't only the basis of all virtue; it's its expression True, you may be bad and brave, but can't be good without being brave.

Courage is a mental state – an affair of the spirit-and so it gets its strength from spiritual and intellectual sources. The way in which these spiritual and intellectual elements are blended, I think, produces roughly two types of courage. The first, an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury of death – physical courage. The second, a more reasoning attitude which enables him coolly to take career, happiness, his whole future, on his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile – moral courage. Now these two types of courage, physical and moral, are very distinct. I have known many men who has marked physical courage but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places but they failed to be great in themselves, because they lacked it. On the other hand, I've seen men who endoubtedly possessed moral courage and very cautious about taking physical risks, but I've never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face bodily danger. Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage.

To be really great, a man – or for that matter, a nation – must possess both kinds of courage. In this the Japanese were an interesting study. No other army has ever possessed mass physical courage as the Japanese did. Its whole strength lay in the emotional bravery of the individual soldier. The Japanese generals shared their men's physical bravery to the full, but they lacked, to a man, moral courage. They hadn't the moral courage to admit, when their plans had failed and ought to have been changed, to tell their superiors that their orders could not be carried out and to retreat while there was still time. We played on this weakness and by it the Japanese commanders lost their battles and destroyed their armies.

**P.T.O.**



**Questions:**

- a) What according to the author, is the inner desire of every man?
- b) Why does the author consider courage superior to all other virtues?
- c) What are the two kinds of courage and how have they been distinguished from each other in the passage?
- d) What are the essential requisites for a man or a nation to be great?
- e) Which of the two kinds of courage mentioned in the passage is superior to the other and why?

**Q.3 A)** Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences: [05]

- i) Until
- ii) Hence
- iii) In lieu of
- iv) Because of
- v) In the hope of

**B)** Do as directed ANY FIVE: [05]

- i) Close his account to day (change the voice)
- ii) The father said, 'Complete your homework by tonight'. (make it indirect)
- iii) I know the reason for your interference (make it complex)
- iv) Ram is a fool. (make it negative)
- v) What if you saw a ghost? (make it assertive)
- vi) \_\_\_\_\_ dog is \_\_\_\_\_ more efficient watchman than \_\_\_\_\_ man. (fill in the blanks with a appropriate preposition)

**C)** Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences ANY FIVE [05]

- i) A hater of women.
- ii) The science of animal life.
- iii) The murderer of kings
- iv) Morning prayer in a church.
- v) Evening prayer in a church.
- vi) Forbidden by law.

**Q.4** Write an essay in about 350 words ANY ONE: [15]

- a) The problem of rising prices
- b) The power of press
- c) The role of banks in our National Economy

**Q.5** Write a précis and suggest a title [15]

In case of any conflict between fundamental rights and directive principles the fundamental rights shall prevail. But a year later, when the court dealt with Zamindari Abolition case its attitude was considerably modified. In the *State of Bihar V. Kameshwar Singh*, AIR 1952 SC 352, the court relied on Article 39 in deciding that a certain Article 31. Finally in *Re Kerala Education Bill*, AIR 1957 SC 956, the Supreme Court observed that though the directive principles cannot override the fundamental rights. Nevertheless in determining the scope and ambit of fundamental rights, the court may not entirely ignore the directive principles but should adopt "the principle of harmonious construction and should attempt to give effect to both as much as possible". Likewise, State should make Cattle Protection Laws prohibiting slaughter of cows and calves and other cattle have been upheld because they are meant to give effect to Article 48 of the Constitution. Again Article 44 has been referred to in upholding validity of the Excise Rules empowering the Central Government to grant exemption from payment of duty to small co-operative societies and weavers producing cotton fabrics on powerlooms (*Orient weaving Mills v. Union of India*, AIR 1963 SC 98) while Part III contains negative injunctions to the State not to do various things, Part IV contains positive commands to the State to promote what may be called a Social and Welfare State.

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Subject : History - I

Day : Monday

Date : 07/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all including Q.N. 1 Which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q.No,1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes (**ANY FOUR**): (20)
- a) Concept of Danda.
  - b) Jury system in ancient India.
  - c) Patriarchal theory on the origin of state.
  - d) Merits and demerits of the Mansabdari system.
  - e) Court system under the Marathas.
  - f) Delhi sultanate as a theocratic state.
- Q.2** Explain the relevance of Kautilya's Arthashastra in the study of the judicial administration of ancient India. (12)
- Q.3** Explain the origin of kingship in ancient India and also give an account of the powers and duties of the king. (12)
- Q.4** What were the nature, aims and functions of the state in ancient India? (12)
- Q.5** What were the main features of the judicial village administration in ancient India? (12)
- Q.6** Describe in detail the position and legal status of women in ancient India. (12)
- Q.7** Explain the relationship of the state and citizen in ancient India. (12)
- Q.8** Discuss the salient features of the judicial administration in the Vijayanayar Kingdom. (12)
- Q.9** What was the concept of Kingship under the Mughals. (12)
- Q.10** Explain the sources of Islamic law and describe the judicial administration under the Delhi Sultans and Mughals. (12)



Subject : Economics-II

Day : Monday

Date : 14/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.**

- 1) **Q.No. 1 is COMPULSORY** which carries **20 marks**.
- 2) Answer any **FIVE** questions from remaining. Each question carries **12 marks** each.

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** from the following:

- a) Problems of Private Sector
- b) Economic growth
- c) Direct taxes
- d) Green revolution
- e) GNP and NNP
- f) Disguised employment

**Q.2** Explain the role of public finance in the economic development.

**Q.3** Explain the import substitution export promotion policy of India.

**Q.4** What are the causes of poverty in India? What measures are taken by government to eradicate poverty in India?

**Q.5** Explain the problems faced by multinational corporation in India.

**Q.6** 'Economic planning is a basic need of the developing and underdeveloped economies.' Explain.

**Q.7** 'Public sector has failed in performing its role of economic development in India'. Explain.

**Q.8** 'Population explosion is the route cause of slow economic growth in India'. Explain.

**Q.9** Explain the need and importance of International Investment in India.

**Q.10** 'Agricultural Sector in India can produce high quantities than the present production'. Explain.



Subject : Human Recourse Management

Day : Friday

Date : 04/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any six questions including **Q.1**, which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q.1** carries **20** Marks and all other questions carry **12** Marks each.

**Q.1** Write short notes (**ANY FOUR**)

- a) Concept of HRM
- b) H.R. & Technology
- c) HR & Global environment
- d) Induction process
- e) Statutory deductions
- f) Career development

**Q.2** Define H R M. How is H R M different from personnel management?

**Q.3** Explain the importance of planning in H.R.M. How does planning help in successful H R M?

**Q.4** "Man power search is one important aspect of recruitment process". Which are the different sources of recruitment?

**Q.5** "Interviews are an important source of manpower selection". Explain the various techniques of interviews.

**Q.6** "Training & development are continuous processes undertaken by the H R D". Explain the various training styles used by H.R.D.

**Q.7** What is performance appraisal? How does it help in retaining the employees in the organisation?

**Q.8** Distinguish between wages and salary. Which are the various statutory deductions?

**Q.9** "Industrial relations is a dynamic concept which needs to be kept on an even keel". Explain.

**Q.10** What are Industrial disputes? What is the role of trade Unions in solving I.D?

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Subject : General English-II

Day : Wednesday

Date : 02/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1**
- A)** Supply relevant affixes to the following (**ANY FIVE**) (10)
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| i) Book    | v) Spin      |
| ii) Force  | vi) Judge    |
| iii) Moral | vii) Arrange |
| iv) Hope   |              |
- B)** Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words (**ANY FIVE**) (10)
- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| i) Premier-premiere       | v) Collision-Collusion |
| ii) Stationary-stationery | vi) Canon -Cannon      |
| iii) Already-All ready    | vii) Adapt - Adept     |
| iv) Extent-Extant         |                        |
- C)** Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning (**ANY FIVE**) (05)
- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) A Queer fish            | v) A wild goose chase |
| ii) With open arms         | vi) Word of month     |
| iii) To speak volume       | vii) At the Zenith    |
| iv) Through thick and thin |                       |

- Q.2** Read the passage and answer the questions given below: (15)

Today, as citizens of free India, we cherish both our democracy and our secularism. We cannot imagine living in a country where we could not elect our representatives to govern us, and where, whatever our caste, creed or sex, we did not have the right to freedom of speech, freedom of worship and equality before the law. No system of government is perfect, but democracy is the best we know because it recognizes the dignity of man and gives people ample opportunities to become strong and self reliant. Nor can we imagine our government discriminating among its citizens on religious grounds, for, many religion flourish here and together they add to our rich national heritage. In the modern world, nations cannot be founded on religion. Today, religion is the private and sacred concern of individuals, not of governments.

Freedom is not a gift. It is an achievement. Like anything of value it has to be safeguarded. There is no guarantee that a people will always remain free. And the threat to freedom does not always come from outside.

**Questions:**

- i) As citizens of free India what do we cherish?
- ii) What is democracy the best form of government?
- iii) Whose concern is religion today?
- iv) What does the author tell about freedom?
- v) give suitable title.



- Q.3 A)** Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences: (05)
- i) Either or
  - ii) Perhaps
  - iii) Because of
  - iv) Although
  - v) As well as
- B)** Do as directed ANY FIVE: (05)
- i) She is pretty. (Negative)
  - ii) One cannot tame nature. (Change the voice)
  - iii) The invigilation said, 'put down you pens.' (Make it indirect)
  - iv) She was a great woman and every one said so,. (Make complex)
  - v) The sunlight is very hot! (Assertive)
  - vi) It did not rain yesterday. (Add a Question tag)
- C)** Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences ANY FIVE: (05)
- i) A person who is head of the Joint Hindu Family .
  - ii) A person who avoids arrest by concealing himself.
  - iii) A person who brings the suit.
  - iv) Money received by a Muslim women as a consideration of marriage.
  - v) With one voice or opinion on which all are agreed.
  - vi) Body of voters.
- Q.4** Write an essay in about 350 words ANY ONE: (15)
- i) Socialism in India
  - ii) Environmental Pollution
  - iii) Child Labour
- Q.5** Write a Precis and suggest a title. (10)
- The necessity of extradition arises out of and circumstances. There is a general desire in all the states that no serious crime go unpunished. If a criminal manages to escape to another state after committing a murder in one state. There should be some arrangement by which he can be brought back to the place where he committed the murder and tried for the offence committed by him. The principle that must be followed is that either the offender should be punished by the state where he committed the offence or by the state where he has taken refuge. On the whole, it is much better to try the accused in the state where he has committed the offence. The state is very much interested in the punishment of the offender. It has also better facilities to try him. Witnesses are available to prove the guilt of the offender. If the offender is tried in another state it may not be possible or desirable to transport all the witnesses to another state where they may have to stay for months till the case is disposed of. The involves a lot of inconvenience and expense. No wonder, the method of extradition is preferred in such cases. However it must be remembered that extradition is ordered only in rare case. It is more an exception than the rule.
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Subject : Constitutional Law - II

Day : Wednesday

Date : 16/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q.No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q.No. 1 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:
- a) Public Service Commission
  - b) National Emergency
  - c) Qualification of Governor
  - d) Money Bills
  - e) Scheduled areas
  - f) Federalism in USA
- Q.2** Federalism is not static, it is dynamic. Comment on the features of Indian federalism.
- Q.3** Critically evaluate the legislative relations between centre and the states.
- Q.4** President exercises his powers directly or indirectly through the council of ministers, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Examine the position, powers and function of President.
- Q.5** Write a critical note on Powers of Governor.
- Q.6** Parliamentary privileges are not codified, in India. However Indian Constitutional confers certain privileges on the members of the Parliament and State legislatures respectively. Comment.
- Q.7** What is an Ordinary Bill? Examine the provisions of passing of Bills.
- Q.8** Discuss the theory of Basic Structure with relevant judicial pronouncements.
- Q.9** What is State Emergency? Examine the effects of State Emergency.
- Q.10** Write a critical essay on Doctrine of Pleasure under Indian constitution.



Subject : Sociology-II

Day : Monday

Date : 07/05/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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**N.B.**

- 1) Q.No. 1 is **COMPULSORY** which carries **20** marks.
  - 2) Answer any **FIVE** from remaining. Each question carries **12** marks.
- 

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Patriarchal family
- b) Polyandry
- c) Authority
- d) Division of labour
- e) Public property
- f) Divorce

**Q.2** Describe the basic forms of marriage.

**Q.3** Define family and state its essential and non-essential functions.

**Q.4** Elaborate the elements of state. Describe the functions of state.

**Q.5** Discuss the growth of capitalism and its influence on present day society.

**Q.6** Distinguish between caste and class system.

**Q.7** 'Religion is the opium of the masses'. Explain.

**Q.8** State the various problems of Schedule Tribe and the constitutional provisions for their upliftment.

**Q.9** Write a note on 'Status of women' in India.

**Q.10** Explain the factors hindering national integration.